

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1858.

THE COUNTERFEITERS—In the Journal of this morning we gave a pretty full account of the particulars attending the arrest of three counterfeiters on Saturday night by Officers Wm. Ray of the First ward, and others, through the instrumentality of Mr. Huber, Jr. This account will be found on the first page of the Bulletin.

An examination of the parties took place in the city court this morning. The facts developed, which we had not previously given, will be found in the report of the court.

The arrest of these persons is one of the most important that has been made for years. It is evident that Bennett, though there is no proof that he had passed any of the notes, was directly concerned with the parties. His house was the resort of counterfeiters who visited the city.

The plan pursued by Harris and Johnson to get off the notes was well laid. The notes were raised from ones to tens, and only those well acquainted with the different vignettes of the State Bank of Ohio could detect them. They selected Saturday night for their operations in every instance but one, and generally passed them on grocery keepers in extreme parts of the city. Some of the grocers are good judges of money, yet they did not discover that the notes were spurious. They may however be easily detected. They have two men in the centre. The genuine tens on the State Bank of Ohio have two females, and the ones two men. The spurious notes have the letters A, B, C, and D, the extreme ends are pasted on, and the figures on the ends are not as good as those in the centre. They are all payable at the Preble County Bank, Eaton, and dated December 1, 1857.

In the possession of Harris were found three daguerreotypes, one of a woman and another of a notorious counterfeiter named Currier, who was in the city on Saturday, but he escaped the vigilance of the officers. A gentleman exhibited in court a bill, which purported to be \$20 on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, but was raised from a \$2 note. It was passed on him some time ago, and by the daguerreotype of Currier he recognized him as the man from whom he got it.

Mr. Price, the attorney, recognized Harris as a man who was convicted to the penitentiary for one year under the name of Johnson during the term of the Oldham circuit court in 1856 for robbery committed at Westport. Mr. P. was at that time Commonwealth's Attorney in that circuit. This was not adduced before the court.

TRADE BY THE ST. LAWRENCE ROUTE.—It is evident that a great demonstration is to be made in the way of trade down the St. Lawrence during the coming season. A week or two ago two or three vessels were taken at Chicago for wheat to Montreal, and a few days after three were chartered for Kingstown. So active is the demand for tonnage on that route that rates of freight have advanced. The Press says that four or five vessels will leave that port this spring direct for Liverpool; and we know from conversation with some gentlemen, doing business in Chicago, that the tendency is strongly in that direction. There are good grounds for this, if the following, which we take from the Chicago Democrat, is correct:

According to the telegraph, 96 cents is offered and \$1.00 asked for Chicago spring wheat in Montreal. Taking the inside price as the real value, we have the following margin for profit and selling charges on shipments from Chicago:

In Montreal, Chicago spring wheat is..... \$0.96
In Chicago..... \$0.64
Freight from Chicago..... 0.15

Margin for profit and charges..... 0.90 0.21

At twenty cents a bushel freight, there would, therefore, be at least five cents a bushel clear profit; while if shipments were made on account of foreign buyers, the margin left by present prices would still be more enlarged. The fact is brought out clearly by the following figures:

Chicago spring wheat in Liverpool..... \$1.20
Chicago spring wheat in Chicago..... \$0.64
Freight to Montreal..... 0.20
Freight per Canadian steamer..... 0.15

Margin for profit and charges..... 0.90 0.21

The long and short then is, that Chicago wheat shipped just now, by way of Montreal, can be landed in Liverpool at precisely the market price at present ruling in New York; and such being the case it seems that wheat is really below its value, if the St. Lawrence and not the Erie outlet were the one used.

The Canadian government and Canadian capitalists are favoring this trade by all the means in their power. If direct exports and imports cannot be made to and from England on account of the difference in the draft of water requisite for ocean and lake shipping, they can be by transhipment at Montreal if it continues to be the cheaper route.

[Special dispatch to the New York Times.]

WASHINGTON, March 25.

It is the general understanding among the members of the House that the vote will be taken on the Kansas question on Thursday next. It is believed by the opponents of the bill that they will have seven majority in favor of the proposition made by Crittenden in the Senate, but there is reason to fear that certain three Republicans will not vote for the bill even if thus amended. Efforts are making to overcome their objections. On the other hand, the LeComptonites boast confidently that certain men who profess opposition have already sold out, and intend to cheat their friends.

Mr. Harris, who was believed to be in a critical condition, is now pronounced somewhat better, and will be at the House whenever his vote is needed, let the personal sacrifice be what it may. He has been removed to Judge Douglas's house.

Mr. Mason significantly intimated in the Senate on Wednesday that Minnesota would not be allowed to pass into the Union till the fate of Kansas should have been decided in the House.

The prevailing opinion is that the Senate will pass the House Volunteer bill now without material amendment.

The proprietors of Barnum's museum, in New York city, kindly offered the Young Men's Christian Association the use of their "lecture room" for noon prayer meetings. The Association, with suitable thanks for the kindness which prompted the offer, declined it, thinking that the influence would hardly be beneficial to have devotional exercises performed from 12 to 1, and "The Bride of an Evening" from 2 to 4, of the same day, in the same place.

From VENEZUELA.—A private letter from Cuidad Bolívar, dated January 25th, says: "The export of hides from this port fell off last year about 100,000, as compared with 1856, and for the current year will be much reduced, as the low figures now current will not warrant owners killing their cattle; besides, they have almost ruined their estates in slaughtering to realize the enormous prices that have been paid."

ITEMS.

The Cincinnati house of refuge was entered by burglars night before last, and the burglars had collected some \$40 worth of goods when they were heard by the officers of the institution. Two of them made their escape, but the third, named Joseph Bell, who had formerly been an inmate of the house, was captured.

The St. Paul Minnesotan publishes a list of eighty-four of the lakes of Minnesota, which vary in size from one to thirty miles in length. There are many more lakes in the Territory, but these were omitted from the list because they have no names.

An interesting suit for damages for breach of marriage contract was recently concluded at Chardon, Ohio. Susan Garris sued John Stinger, who had courted her for fourteen years, during which time he had made several appointments to marry her. Susan had spent a great deal of affection on John, and a smart chance of money on white dresses, new bonnets, quilts, dried apples, and embroidered chemises, in expectation of an occasion that never occurred, as John, after courting Susan into the shady side of forty, abandoned her and married a wife in New York. Susan sued him, and the jury allowed her damages to the tune of \$10,000.

Spurgeon says of prayer, that it is the rope in the belfry; pull it, and it rings the bell up in Heaven. Keep on pulling it! and though the bell is up so high you cannot hear it ring, depend upon it, it can be heard in the tower of Heaven, and is ringing before the throne of God, who will give you answers of peace according to your faith.

Dirty Work for a Governor.—Since Samuel Medary retired from office in Minnesota, the copy of the State constitution, to which all the Republican members of the convention had appended their signatures, has been found in his safe at St. Paul, though he had previously alleged at Washington that he knew nothing about it. He is thus shown to have purposefully suppressed the document, and is thus chargeable with no small share of the difficulty encountered in securing the admission of Minnesota as a State. For such services as these he has just been rewarded with an office at Columbus, Ohio, worth \$5,000 a year.

That is a curious remark of Liebig: "It is certain that three men, one of whom has had a full meal of beef and bread, the second cheese or salt fish, and the third potatoes, regard a difficulty which presents itself from entirely different points of view."

A lady feeding a printing press is apt to catch cold, because she has to lay on damp sheets.

At Huon, C. W., week before last, Mr. Michael Sullivan, hearing a noise in the cowhouse, which is close to the dwelling, went out to ascertain the cause. When about a yard from the door, which was open, an animal—supposed by him at first to be a fox—sprang upon him, seized him by the collar of his dress, and knocked him down. With consternation he beheld his assailant was a powerful wolf; but, nothing daunted, he grappled with the animal, regained his feet, and after a struggle of some minutes, during which he received several wounds on his face, neck, and leg, he managed to bring it to the ground. In the fight which ensued, the brute caught Mr. S. by the left hand, which he allowed to remain at its mercy, knowing that if he disengaged the hand some more vital part might be attacked. Mr. S. now called upon his wife, and shortly dispatched the savage beast.

Death of a Centenarian.—Mrs. Sally Eaton, a resident of North Reading, Pa., died on the 1st instant at the advanced age of 102 years, 4 months, and 20 days. She left five children, the oldest of whom is 76 years of age, and the youngest 58. She also leaves twenty-two grand-children, a large number of great grand-children, and nine of the fifth generation.

Mr. Buttman, the telegraph operator in Fremont, Sandusky county, Ohio, received quite a severe shock of lightning during the storm on Saturday evening last. Mr. B. was swooping under the instrument when he received the stroke, and upon partially recovering from the shock, found himself on the outside of the counter on the floor, with a tremendous lame foot and leg. The fluid passed out at his foot, which it burst in its exit, but before taking its final leave of him, it seems to have raised him over the counter, and set him down in a very gentle manner on the other side. The stroke was so severe as to confine Mr. Buttman to his room for several days.

Sons Convicted of Murdering their Father.—Three boys, sons of a Mr. Tully, have just been tried at Pontiac, Michigan, for the murder of their father, and two of them were convicted. The body of the father was found in the woods, last winter, partially burnt up, and an investigation led to the discovery of a chain of circumstantial evidence which fastened the terrible crime on two of his sons.

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RAILROAD INCIDENT.—Conductor Woodall, of the Little Miami (Ohio) Railroad, noticed a young girl in his train going East, and came to collect her fare. He observed that she had but four dollars, although she was going to New York, as she said. He became interested in her, learned that she lived in New York, but came West to work, and had been taken sick. This story was told so candidly that the conductor, who had watched the narrator closely, could not doubt its truth. "If that is the case, I cannot take your money," he said. "Indeed, sir, it is true." "Then take your money back," was his answer, and he passed along.

Through with his collection, he related the circumstance to a couple of gentlemen passengers, and proposed to head a subscription list if they would go through the train and take up a collection for the girl. The gentlemen readily agreed to this, and in a few minutes had the pleasure of handing to the girl some seventeen dollars, enough to pay her way to New York. She knew nothing of the movement until she received the money, when her grateful feelings gave vent in copious tears. No one doubted her honesty.

But Woodall was not satisfied. Before she left the train he gave her a memorandum setting forth the route she should take, and a card, which he requested her to use instead of tickets. On the card was written the following:

To My Brother Conductors: I have passed this worthy young lady on my train to Columbus. A collection was taken up for her and seventeen dollars placed in her hands by the passengers. For God's sake don't take a cent of it.

Conductor for Little Miami R. R.

This no doubt enabled her to reach home safely, and with money in her purse.

A SWEET BREATH.—No lady's mouth can be attractive if the teeth are unclean, covered with tartar, or carious. Many possess good teeth; but few take sufficient care to preserve them. They should be well brushed, night and morning, with a moderately hard brush, which should also act upon the gums, as this will keep up a brisk circulation in them, and impart firmness and health. The mouth should, after every meal, be carefully rinsed out. It is prudent to avoid drinking liquids either hot or too cold, nor should cold water be taken immediately after hot soup; after taking acids, the mouth should be well washed and brushed, for acids destroy the enamel. An excellent dentifrice is made with equal parts of prepared chalk, cuttle-fish, and cream of tartar, reduced to impalpable powder, and blended together. To sweeten the breath, almost the only substance that should be admitted to the ladies' toilet, is the concentrated solution of chlorides of soda—from six to ten drops of it in a wine-glassful of pure water, taken immediately after the operations of the morning. In some cases, the odor arising from carious teeth is combined with that of the stomach; if the mouth be well rinsed with a teaspoonful of the solution of the chloride in a tumbler of water, the bad odor of the teeth will be removed.

FROM TEXAS.—The Galveston Express, of the 13th inst., furnishes the following intelligence:

The grasshoppers are hatching out in millions from the eggs deposited by the swarm which fell upon us last November. Up the river, and as far West as the Nueces, we learn they cover the prairies. So far they have confined their attacks entirely to herbs in the prairie, not troubling the grass or the crops.

Several fine droves of horses have arrived from Mexico, meeting no accidents, and the spring trade has opened briskly; about six hundred changed hands at from \$10 to \$25. Of riding ponies we notice an unusual number, and very fine ones, from \$35 to \$100. No sales of mules, but several fine droves have arrived, held at \$45 to \$50. There is great demand for beef, both for driving and shipping. Beef is in fine order, ruling rates \$15, choice herds \$16.

CAUDLE PARTIES IN NEW YORK.—Miss Sedgwick, etc.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript writes thus of a rather "peculiar institution" of New York society:

There is an institution here of unrecorded fame; it always thrives in Lent as a substitute for other gaities; its origin is believed to be English, although old New Yorkers claim it to be Dutch. It is Caudle; not that species immortalized by Douglass Jerrold, but one quite as spicy and more palatable—made of ancient brandy, wine, sugar, oatmeal, raisins, nutmeg, cinnamon, and all sorts of saccharine and umlaut condiments—made in large quantities, ladled out into tea cups and complacently "drunk" between the hours of 1 and 4, P. M., ostentatiously in honor of the advent of an "innocent" who between the sips is passed round, and of course declared the finest child ever seen. This simultaneous gratification of phylogenitiveness and convivial instinct always brings carnation to the cheeks of the matron and velvety to her tongue; bivalve, though the occasion, is not the in-pairing; gaities of caudle disappear; and dowagers momentaneously renew their youth in drinking the health of "that blessed baby."

The Albany Statesman furnishes the following small talk about New York society for the information of the rural districts:

Now that Lent has caused a temporary cessation in the general festivities of the so-called fashionable world—especially of the Episcopal and Romish Churches—readings at private houses are coming in vogue, from which fifty to a hundred of Eve's fair daughters assemble to listen to the interpretations of the best specimens of "pure old English undefiled."

Miss Sedgwick, of hereditary intellectual fame, following in the wake of Miss Kemble Butler, whose career here was a success financially as well as oratorically—has given quite a number of these readings. With most attractive presence, a well modulated and sympathetic voice, and thorough cultivation, this lady has inspired great admiration—reading days of her own selection having been arranged for at the houses of Mrs. President King of Columbia College, Mrs. Geo. Bancroft, Mrs. Parish, and other leaders of the "upper ten."

The scene at one of these readings is represented as quite striking—with the number of private carriages, the ladies dressed in full visiting costume, and the absence of the male element—so pleasant occasionally, as one of the fair spectators naively remarked. The "occasionally" was slightly emphasized, of course; but certainly this new style of entertainment is an improvement upon the balls and parties, which this winter, it is true, have been rather less frequent than usual. I am not the "Jenkins" and therefore cannot be expected to name the presence and describe the *tout ensemble* of the angelic participants in these "readings," which have deservedly become an institution here.

AN EXECUTION PREVENTED BY ARRESTING THE SHERIFF.—The Pacific Christian Advocate, printed at Portland, Oregon, Feb. 6th, reports that great excitement has been caused in Pierce and Thurston counties, Washington Territory, by the non-execution of the murderer of Mr. J. B. Moses in November, 1856, and sentenced to be hanged on the 22d of January, 1858. The delay between the first trial and the sentence was owing to a second trial, a writ of error, &c. Governor McMullen was requested to respite the prisoner until the President of the United States could be heard from, but he refused. Some U. S. officers at Fort Steilacoom thought Leschi ought to be treated as a prisoner of war, because Mr. Moses was killed after the late Indian war broke out. On the day appointed for the execution, the sheriff was arrested on a warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, charging him with the crime of selling liquor to Indians, and, during the process had thereon, the period named in the death warrant for the execution expired, and Leschi was not hanged.

Mass meetings were held in Pierce and Thurston counties, in which the history of the case was recited, and resolutions were adopted, condemning the transactions at Steilacoom; especially denouncing Dr. Tolmie, "Colonel Casey, Lieutenant Kautz, and all other officers of the United States army who have in this affair attempted to arrest or interfere with the execution of the laws of the land, as entirely outside of their line of duty, unbecoming public officers, and calculated to bring disgrace upon our army and immeasurable difficulties upon our people." Therefore we do condon in, in the most unqualified terms, all such conduct, and earnestly hope the officers who are guilty of it may be removed from our midst as soon as possible. *

That such conduct, on the part of the officers of the U. S. Army, exhibits a most unnatural and unreasonable sympathy for the Indian, who was known to have been engaged in the fiendish massacre of helpless women and children on White river, in the fall of 1855, and that it is considered by this community good and sufficient cause for their immediate removal from this Territory and dismissal from the service.

The acts of the Sheriff of Pierce county; J. M. Bachelor, the U. S. Commissioner; and Frank Clark, the attorney of the Indian chief, Leschi, are denounced as "alike dishonest, disreputable, and infamous."

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A YOUNG GOURMAND.—We have recently been made acquainted with facts in relation to a juvenile of this city, whose eating propensities exceed even those of Dickens' "fat boy." He is thirteen years of age, well formed, and weighs eighty pounds. Here is a bill of fare which he entirely demolished a few days since by way of lunch, viz: 2 quarts beef soup, 6½ pounds beef, 12 biscuits, and a quantity of citron, having taken as a preparatory half a pound of raisins and four green apples. On another occasion he devoured two large sausages, raw, one pound head cheese, one pint of scotches, raw, and four apples before taking his regular dinner, which he enjoyed as usual. By way of ordering lunches, he has been known to make way with, in two days, one hundred doughnuts, fifty one-cent cakes, and four mince-pies. A seven-pound turkey barely supplied him for a dinner. He has no fondness for tea or coffee, and never drinks water at his meals. Unlike Dickens' "fat boy," he is not given to somnolency, and has never been caught napping over a "mutton pie."—New Bedford Mercury.

ABUNDANCE OF MONEY.—The condition of the New York banks shows the extreme difficulty at the present time of employing money properly. These banks hold about thirty-four and a half millions of dollars in specie, and they were able to increase their loans last week only two hundred and seventy-one thousand dollars. This fact proves that there is yet but a very moderate revival of business, and that there is not safe employment for the large accumulations of capital in the country.

WITS, by the author of *Initials*.—\$1.25
The *Lost Daughters*, by Mrs. Hentz..... 1.25
Sartor, by the author of *Waterson*..... 1.25
Life of Burr, by Parton..... 1.25
Just received by [m17] &

EVENING BULLETIN.

[For the Louisville Journal.]

[From the Washington Union, of March 25th.]
IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SONORA.—Another Revolution in Arizona.—We are permitted to make the following extract from letters received by the overland mail from Arizona:

FEBRUARY, 7, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Sonora is again in a state of revolution, the rebel party being commanded by Jesus Gondara. He has thus far carried everything before him, and has every prospect of success. The wages war upon an exterminating placid. So far all the prisoners he has taken have been despatched (a la muerte), and they have not been a few, and the latest accounts we have say that he has surrounded Pecos, the Governor, in such a manner that it would be impossible for him to escape, and that he has declared his intention of hanging him as high as Ihaman so soon as he could get hands on him. To this I say "amen!" There are, I believe, no Americans at all engaged in this affair, and I suppose will be none.

The portion of the El Paso and Fort Yuma road companies working from the Pinos villages down the Gila are getting on well, and making an excellent road. How those are doing that have gone up the Gila, I am not able to say, not having seen them.

Yours, truly,

GRANVILLE H. OURY.

Sylvester Mowry, Esq., Delegate from Arizona.

Other letters from Mesilla, Las Cruces, and La Mesa speak of the great interest felt by the Rio Grande population in reference to the organization of Arizona, and the course of their delegate (Mr. Mowry) in contending for an East and West line, which, if any, might be taken, which would not be extended over the Colorado and Arkansas railroads intended for shipment by steamboat to New Orleans that would find their way over the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, but for the fact that the drayage to Portland is so great as to make it much cheaper by 40 or 50 cents per ton to ship by river route.

Now we are informed that this reduction will bring back these freights to their natural channel. And the same will also apply with equal force to our St. Louis packets, a line of which, and which might be taken, which would not be extended over the Colorado and Arkansas railroads intended for shipment by steamboat to New Orleans that would find their way over the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, but for the fact that the drayage to Portland is so great as to make it much cheaper by 40 or 50 cents per ton to ship by river route.

Certain individuals, however, have found it to their advantage to take the packets to St. Louis, and get out of it as much as possible in the way of transporting freights.

With a single car, a mule, and a driver, it will prop four dray-loads three miles in 20 minutes. By drays the same service would require four drays, four drivers, and eight miles, and the horses would be fatigued. And so now, have completed cars enough to transport fully 1,000 tons per day, as much as 200 drays put to their utmost capacity could accomplish. And yet the attempt is made to persuade the public that the road has no capacity!

It seems to be expected by the draymen that their late course of action will be rewarded, and exorbitant prices by public are evidence of a sincere repentance and a determination to do better in the future, and so no more. Let us see if the more reasonable promise of any and from the draymen's proper conduct in the reduction of rates *in general*, or it is only on those in which they have the railroad as a competitor? The latter, upon examination, will be found to be the case. Under their new tariff of price, for instance, they propose to haul from the pork house to the river, and from the river to the market, for \$1, the former price having been \$1 25 to \$1 50 but the latter, a distance not exceeding a mile and a half, they will charge 50 cents, *their former price*. Now, how do they compare with the services rendered? If they could make a reduction of 20 cents per ton, how much more could they not make, more profit, and a like reduction upon the latter? Then why do they not make it upon the latter? The reason is obvious—in the one case they have all their own way—in the other the railroad presents insuperable difficulties. Again, have they made any concession upon their own part? No, not even to the railroad depot? None. In this case, for a distance averaging less than a mile, the charge is 40 cents. Yet, in the face of this, they propose to haul four or five miles for 75 cents, and one of two things will occur—either 75 cents in the one case, or a reduction in the other, or both. If the latter, then they are imposing upon the public, if the former, then they had as well retire at once from the contest for the Portland freights, as there are those who can carry them at 60 cents per ordinary drayload, and 40 cents per hoghead for tobacco, with ample profit to themselves.

ENTERPRISE.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, March 29.

The market was quiet on Saturday. The principal business was in tobacco, which suffered a further decline. The sale amounted to 177 bds, the largest business of any day of the season, viz: 1 hhd trash or damaged at \$3 65, 21 at \$4 20, 50 at \$5 05, 26 at \$6 65, 42 at \$7 67, 95, 20 at \$8 42, 72 at \$9 60, and 2 at \$10 25 and \$11. The two highest priced bds were sold at Todd's warehouse and the tobacco was raised in Owen county by D. Cull.

Very little was done in provisions. Sales of about 60 bbls meat at \$16, 100 casks city pork-house bacon shouders at 6 1/2¢ packed, 150 casks of bacon on orders at 6 1/2¢ for shoulders, 40 for ribbed sides and plain bacon, and 10¢ for clear sides and canvased bacon, and 200 kegs prime country lard on orders at 10 1/2¢. A dealer purchased about 8,000 of clear sides from store at 9 1/2¢. From wagons shoulders brought 6¢, bacon 8¢, clear sides 9 1/2¢, bbl lard 8 1/2¢, and keg 10¢.

In the grocery market, sales of 24 bbd sugar in lots at 6 1/2¢ and 20 bags No coffee at 12 1/2¢.

A sale of 500 rolls Randall's machine rope at 7¢, and 23 pieces Hunt & Co.'s power-loom bagging and 23 coils Hunt's machine rope on planter's orders at 13 and 7 1/2¢. A sale of 80 bales Missouri hemp from the wharf at \$70 cash.

Flour dull: 100 bbls extra city mills sold at \$4; 18¢ per bbl; 75 wheat 65¢ per cwt and prime white 75¢. Ear corn dull; dealers have been paying 30¢; a sale by a broker of 300 bushel shelled at 35¢. Oats may be quoted at 30 and 35¢—the former dealers buying rate.

Hay rather dull. Timothy from the wharf \$10.

Sale of raw whisky at 17 1/2¢.

A few bales sheetings sold at 8 1/2¢.

NEW ORLEANS, March 27, P. M.

Cotton—sales to-day of 1,500 bales at 11@12 1/2¢ for middling Orleans. White corn 5¢ and yellow 6¢. Western new mow \$17. Lard in bbls 9 1/2@10c. Sterling exchange 104 1/2@10 1/2¢.

CINCINNATI, March 27, P. M.

Flour steady—sales of 2,300 bbls at \$3 60@3 70 for ordinary and choice superfine. Grain is unabated. Whisky active—sales of 1,000 bbls at 17 1/2¢, closing buoyant. Provisions are quiet, and nothing of importance done, except 700 bbls lard at 9 1/2¢. Meas. pork is held at \$15 75, bacon sides at 9¢, bbl sides and shoulders at 5 1/2@6¢, and 100 bbl bacon shoulders at 6 1/2@7 1/2¢. Cloverseed has advanced to 8 1/2¢. Lined oil firm at 6¢.

NEW YORK, March 27, P. M.

Cotton market unchanged—sales to-day of 1,500 bales at a decline of 1 1/2@2¢ on mixed qualities. Flour heavy, except Southern, which is steady—sales of 8,000 bbls. Wheat dull. Corn heavy—sales of \$3,000 bush. Pork steady and prime advanced 5¢, with sales at \$13 70@13 75. Lard is firm at 9 1/2@10 1/2¢. Bacon is firm at 8 1/2@9 1/2¢ for ham and 6 1/2@7 1/2¢ for shoulders. Butter active at 13@18¢. Whisky dull at 20¢. Linseed oil advanced 1¢, with sales at 62@63¢. Hides are quiet at 17 1/2¢. Leather lower. Tallow steady. Molasses very firm at 32@34¢. Freight dull.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, March 24.

The current prices for the week at all the markets are as follows:

First quality..... \$8 20@8 50
Ordinary..... 8 50@8 60
Common..... 8 60@8 50
Inferior..... 7 00@8 00
Cows and calves..... 60 00@65 00
Ordinary..... 40 00@45 00
Gentle..... 35 00@35 00
Veal calves, extra, 1/2 bbl..... 6 1/2@7
Other qualities..... 4 1/2@6
Sheep and lambs, extra..... 4 50@5 00
Old and prime..... 4 00@4 50
Swine, extra..... 5 1/2@6 00
Other qualities..... 5 1/2@5 50

There was a vast increase in the receipts of beevves, and in consequence the market was very flat at a decline of 1 1/2@2¢. They arrived from two States, Illinois and Ohio, 2,228 head, and from all the States there were received over last week of about 1,000 head. The general selling price to-day was 9¢, with some over that price, and now and then a strong hullock brought as high as 10¢, when very extra.

The receipts of all the yards were large, 3,346 head, and now, their being but few really good cattle on sale at any of the markets.

Cows and calves are plenty and dull. Veals are moderate, without change in price.

Sheep and lambs are scarce and 3@4 higher, only 2,806 head were offered at all the yards.

Swine are in moderate supply, and selling at an advance of 1 1/2¢.

OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE constantly on hand and for sale by

MOORE, MURRAY, & HADEN.

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O SAGE ORANGE SEED—50 bushels prime Texas Seed received and for sale wholesale and retail by

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W. & H. BURKHAEDT, 47 Market st.

[For the Louisville Journal.]
MESSRS. EDITORS: Will you permit the mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests of the country to address to you a communication respecting an object in which they are deeply interested? We allude to the transportation of freight between Louisville and Portland. It is doubtless by this time well known by all interested that the railroad proposed to carry these freights at 50 cents per drayload. And yet it may surprise you to learn that it is not even now a certainty that the railroad will be built. There is a great concession from former prices which should have secured for it. Let us for a moment look at the matter in the light of facts. And, in the first place, let us inquire what the freight is. The annual transportation bill between Louisville and Portland is, we are told, the most trifling sum that can be obtained it is generally considered that it averages about 200,000 tons or drayloads. Now a saving of 40 cents per ton upon this sum, it is \$80,000, which is the interest upon \$1,333,233 33. Thus it will be perceived that a saving of 40 cents per ton will add 6 1/2 per cent to the original price of \$1 upon the freights between Louisville and Portland, and amount to an addition to the capital invested in the various mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests of the city of a million and a third of dollars. Now, if this amount, which would be actually invested in dollars and cents, in the transportation of these freights, were to be put into the hands of those who are equal to it, it would be a great many more.

ST. LOUIS, FEBRUARY 7, 1858.

DEAR SIR: Sonora is again in a state of revolution, the rebel party being commanded by Jesus Gondara. He has thus far carried everything before him, and has every prospect of success. The wages war upon an exterminating placid. So far all the prisoners he has taken have been despatched (a la muerte), and they have not been a few, and the latest accounts we have say that he has surrounded Pecos, the Governor, in such a manner that it would be impossible for him to escape, and that he has declared his intention of hanging him as high as Ihaman so soon as he could get hands on him. To this I say "amen!" There are, I believe, no Americans at all engaged in this affair, and I suppose will be none.

The portion of the El Paso and Fort Yuma road companies working from the Pinos villages down the Gila are getting on well, and making an excellent road. How those are doing that have gone up the Gila, I am not able to say, not having seen them.

Yours, truly,

GRANVILLE H. OURY.

Sylvester Mowry, Esq., Delegate from Arizona.

Other letters from Mesilla, Las Cruces, and La Mesa speak of the great interest felt by the Rio Grande population in reference to the organization of Arizona, and the course of their delegate (Mr. Mowry) in contending for an East and West line, which, if any, might be taken, which would not be extended over the Colorado and Arkansas railroads intended for shipment by steamboat to New Orleans that would find their way over the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, but for the fact that the drayage to Portland is so great as to make it much cheaper by 40 or 50 cents per ton to ship by river route.

Now we are informed that this reduction will bring back these freights to their natural channel. And the same will also apply with equal force to our St. Louis packets, a line of which, and which might be taken, which would not be extended over the Colorado and Arkansas railroads intended for shipment by steamboat to New Orleans that would find their way over the Louisville and Frankfort railroad, but for the fact that the drayage to Portland is so great as to make it much cheaper by 40 or 50 cents per ton to ship by river route.

Certain individuals, however, have found it to their advantage to take the packets to St. Louis, and get out of it as much as possible in the way of transporting freights.

With a single car, a mule, and a driver, it will prop four dray-loads three miles in 20 minutes. By drays the same service would require four drays, four drivers, and eight miles, and the horses would be fatigued. And so now, have completed cars enough to transport fully 1,000 tons per day, as much as 200 drays put to their utmost capacity could accomplish. And yet the attempt is made to persuade the public that the road has no capacity!

It seems to be expected by the draymen that their late course of action will be rewarded, and exorbitant prices by public are evidence of a sincere repentance and a determination to do better in the future, and so no more. Let us see if the more reasonable promise of any and from the draymen's proper conduct in the reduction of rates *in general*, or it is only on those in which they have the railroad as a competitor? The latter, upon examination, will be found to be the case. Under their new tariff of price, for instance, they propose to haul from the pork house to the river, and from the river to the market, for \$1, the former price having been \$1 25 to \$1 50 but the latter, a distance not exceeding a mile and a half, they will charge 50 cents, *their former price*. Now, how do they compare with the services rendered? If they could make a reduction of 20 cents per ton, how much more could they not make, more profit, and a like reduction upon the latter? Then why do they not make it upon the latter? The reason is obvious—in the one case they have all their own way—in the other the railroad presents insuperable difficulties. Again, have they made any concession upon their own part? No, not even to the railroad depot? None. In this case, for a distance averaging less than a mile, the charge is 40 cents. Yet, in the face of this, they propose to haul four or five miles for 75 cents, and one of two things will occur—either 75 cents in the one case, or a reduction in the other, or both. If the latter, then they are imposing upon the public, if the former, then they had as well retire at once from the contest for the Portland freights, as there are those who can carry them at 60 cents per ordinary drayload, and 40 cents per hoghead for tobacco, with ample profit to themselves.

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Lace and Cravat Vests;
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